PAY EULOGIES TO DEAD MONARCH

Japanese Papers Devote Much Space to Tributes to His Late Majesty King Edward the Seventh

Japanese newspapers received by the Inaba Maru yesterday devote exhaustive leading articles, the keynote of each being deep sorrow, for the death of his late Majesty King Edward VII. All express very high appreciation of the deceased Monarch's character and eulogize his numerous successful deeds as The Peacemaker during his comparatively brief reign, which, it is reluctantly admitted, did not cover ten years. The Japanese papers also dwell upon the chaotic state of political affairs in the kingdom, in which connection the opinion is advanced that in all probability mutual concessions will now be made, a peaceful understanding being arrived at in deference to the judgment of the dead ruler. Besides dealing with the King's death in their editorial columns many of our Japanese contemporaries publish brief historical sketches of the King's life. Some of the journals insert articles descriptive of the relationship of the Royal Family, the King's childhood, King Edward's intellectual attainments, his visits to other lands before ascending the throne, his various illnesses, his tastes, etc. Most of them contain the impressions left on prominent Japanese personages in their interviews with His Majesty in past years. None of the journals to hand up to the present have omitted to reproduce the portrait of His Majesty. Considerations of space compel us to rest content with a very brief summary of the editorial remarks of the leading Japanese papers in Tokyo and Osaka.

The Jiji.

The Jiji states that although ten years have not yet gone by since King Edward's accession he has shown himself to possess a vigorous mind and a rare capacity for work. In all affairs, internal and foreign, he brought to bear a generous and benevolent disposition, qualities which are indispensable in a monarch. These natural instincts were exercised most astutely and effectively in furthering the peace of the world and in advancing the diplomatic aims of his country. The result was not in vain. The veiled hostility so long noticeable between Great Britain and Russia has given place to friendly relations and the clash of sentiment and the collisions of a political nature which had continued for half a century or more have given place to concerted action in Central Asia. This has been one of the greatest motive powers in advancing the peace of the world, the mutual resentment of many years' duration having been removed. Turning to internal affairs, it is found that the bonds between the mother country and the Colonies and outlying dependencies have been strengthened, thus establishing more firmly the basis of Empire. Especially now, when the power of the Lords is the great question at issue, perhaps the greatest since the creation of the Constitution, is the need of the conciliatory methods of His Majesty felt. But it is just at this moment that the King has passed to the Beyond, causing an irreparable loss to the British nation. This loss is not limited to the British nation alone; it is likewise a loss to all the nations of the world, and more particularly to Japan. Japan feels the sad blow severely, being specially related to Great Britain.

The Nichi Nichi.

The Nichi Nichi opens its obituary with the remark that no greater unhappiness could have befallen the British Royal Household and nation than that involved in the passing of King Edward VII. We hereby respectfully express to the British Royal Household (the Tokio journal goes on to say) our humble feeling of grief over the bereavement sustained by the death of this most generous and benevolent King, and express our deepest sympathy with all British subjects. In the reign of the Queen—King Edward's mother—England doubled her population, tripled her wealth and multiplied her foreign trade six-fold. When there was nothing to suggest trouble in the country's internal affairs, King Edward VII. ascended the Throne and devoted himself to the work of maintaining and advancing the dignity and power of Great Britain. During his nine years' reign, the diplomatic affairs of Europe appeared to have revolved practically around H.M. King Edward, and this indeed is a great achievement in the recent history of England. King Edward's reign marks the conclusion of the Anglo-Japanese alliance and its renewal and extension. This, in turn, gave rise to the Anglo-French entente and the Anglo-Russian understanding. That the recent European difficulties could not be solved without regard to the known peaceful policy of King Edward was solely due to the distinguished virtues of His Majesty. Although the reign has been a brief one, the efforts made during it for the promotion of the peace and civilization of the world will endure.

The Nippon.

The Nippon says that the report of King Edward's death has come so suddenly and unexpectedly, that one feels almost as in a dream but unfortunately there is no hope of awakening from the dream. The King has given proof of uncommon natural ability, by the aid of which he paved the way for a reconciliation with France, personally visiting Paris two years after his accession. The Franco-British agreement was arrived at on April 8, 1904. This was a great stroke in the diplomatic world and it has had a far-reaching effect on the peace of the world. Subsequently, on August 31, 1907, the Anglo-Russian agreement was effected. Thus difficult questions which had lasted for centuries were amicably solved. His Majesty's later visits to continental countries helped to maintain existing conditions in the Mediterranean and Atlantic. At the time Germany showed certain displeasure over the King's efforts, but care having been constantly paid by the King to the maintenance of friendly relations between the two countries, everything went on smoothly. However far we go back in history the world has not seen a monarch whose influence upon the world's affairs has been so great as His Majesty's. This great influence having been utilized absolutely for peace, it might even be said that His Majesty is the only monarch who has ever wielded so great an influence.

The Kokumin.

The Kokumin pays a tribute to His Majesty's sound judgment and amiable disposition. After serving his country a long time as Prince of Wales, His Majesty succeeded to the throne. He was then thoroughly acquainted with international affairs, was aware of delicate points in diplomacy, and wisely discerned the actual conditions of each and every rank of society. Consequently, since his accession, His Majesty has shown a wonderful grasp of both internal and external affairs and has surprised the whole world. Especially did the formation of an alliance with the Japanese Empire as a means to ensure world-wide peace attract the attention of the world. Thus was the peace of the Far East ensured, thus was the equilibrium of the Powers preserved, and on the basis of this alliance the Anglo-French agreement was effected, which in turn paved the way for the Anglo-Russian agreement. If there was anything that gave rise to serious anxiety in diplomatic relations, the root was plucked up, the basis improved and quietness and ease preserved. This is the reason His Majesty has been regarded as the upholder and maintainer of the peace of Europe. King Edward was the administrator for Great Britain and for the Powers.

The Yomiuri.

The Yomiuri asserts that in the course of human events unexpected catastrophes cannot be avoided, but this blow falls the more heavy because it was altogether unexpected. We can only express our surprise, mourn bitterly, and lament over the apathy of heaven. We deeply regret the death of the King (the Yomiuri continues) and grieve over the happiness of the British Royal Household and all subjects of King Edward. However, we feel no anxiety for the future of the Anglo-Japanese alliance.

The Chuo.

The Chuo dwells on the suddenness of the sad report which has startled so many millions of people throughout the world. Especially will every one in the Japanese Empire, whether high or low, feel the deepest sorrow over the bereavement which has overtaken the family of the monarch of the country's valued ally. While it is a great mishap to the two countries (Japan and England), it should be regarded as a gigantic loss to all friends of peace. His Majesty not only maintained the honor and dignity of the Crown as the successor of Queen Victoria, but the success attained in his short reign of ten years has been brilliant both at home and abroad.

The Hochi.

The Hochi expresses its sympathy by stating that during his reign of nine years His Majesty has shown inexhaustible merit, and has won the esteem and affection of the nation at large. Abroad His Majesty approached the sovereigns of all countries in a frank and friendly attitude, realizing the necessity of maintaining the international equilibrium. These are well established facts recognized all over the earth. On the receipt now of this sorrowful intelligence, a spirit of lamentation disables us. We cannot find words to express our heartfelt regret.

The Niroku.

The Niroku states that His Majesty has been used to watch over the peace and happiness of the world. He entered first into an alliance with our empire for the sake of maintaining the peace of the Orient. Since then, his friendly relations with our Imperial household have been developed and made more and more cordial. Our sadness on learning suddenly of the death of His Majesty is extreme.

The Yorodzu.

The Yorodzu dwells on His Majesty's disposition and diplomatic ability which played such a prominent part in smoothing the relations between Great Britain and France and later between Britain and Russia. His exceptional ability in the field of diplomacy is especially worth of record in connection with recent history.

The Osaka Mainich.

The Osaka Mainich remarks that although the reign was short, not covering ten full years, King Edward VII. rendered exceptionally distinguished service at home as a model of what a Constitutional monarch should be, and abroad as a thoroughgoing peacemaker. The people of his world-wide dominion, irrespective of political parties, whether liberal or conservative, socialist or radical, and regardless of religious differences, whether they be Christian, Buddhist or Mohammedan, without distinction of rank, whether noble or plebian, and despite differences of race or color, whether white or yellow or black, are equally desirous of showing respect to the King's high virtue and attainments. All the powers throughout the world have wished success to His Majesty's ever increasing endeavors in the interest of peace, civilization and human happiness. However the King is now gone. We can only express our heartfelt sorrow. England is originally rich in great men, and on this point no anxiety need be felt. Besides there is the splendor of her constitution. We can safely anticipate similar success for the present Prince of Wales. Yet we cannot deny that the death of King Edward the Seventh is the loss of a great influence for the maintenance of international peace. This loss cannot be recovered at once, and it must therefore occasion unlimited regret.

Fast Time on Railway

ST. THOMAS, May 26.—The world's record was broken yesterday on the Michigan Central railway when the fastest time made for a long distance run by two special trains of 12 coaches each, carrying the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers from Detroit to Niagara Falls. The first train ran the 224 miles from river to river without a stop in 224 minutes and the second in the still better time of 217 minutes.

REVISITS VICTORIA AND FINDS CHANGES

Mr. Frederic Villiers, the Distinguished War Correspondent and Artist Here After Twenty Years

Frederick Villiers, the distinguished British war correspondent and artist, who has accompanied every campaign of importance in the wars of the world for over a quarter of a century, arrived by the steamer Charmer yesterday from Vancouver and is booked to lecture in Broad street hall tonight under the auspices of the Boy Scouts, the proceeds being devoted to the purchase of uniforms. Mr. Villiers will illustrate his lecture with over a hundred photographs and sketches made on many a battlefield, and will tell of his last visit to his late majesty King Edward VII.

Mr. Villiers, when bound to Victoria on the steamer Charmer yesterday made a sketch of Kellett Bluff which recalled an exciting incident in his career. He was on board H. M. S. Amphion about nineteen years ago, accompanying Lord and Lady Stanley back to Victoria from Vancouver, where they had just opened Stanley park when the Amphion crashed against Kellett Bluff during the fog, and he recalled the race against the flooding of the sea in the stricken vessel. The Amphion reached Esquimalt drydock just in time.

Struck With Change.

It is many years since Mr. Villiers was in Victoria and he was greatly struck on arrival with the changes which have taken place since his last visit. The stately pile of the government buildings at the back of the charming greensward, the fine Empress hotel, the Causeway that has taken place of the olden bridge—these were the first improvements to catch the eye. Others follow quick, and there is an air of solidity and general business progress which cannot fail but grasp the attention of the newcomer. Victoria always was a beautiful city; but it seems more beautiful than ever, revisited after the many years.

Mr. Villiers is greatly impressed with the possibilities of both Victoria and Vancouver. Alberta and British Columbia will, he said, attract many thousands of newcomers within the next few years and more than this, Victoria will receive a great addition to its inhabitants from the northwest as the rich landholders there seek the comfort of the island city to make homes for themselves in this place where nature is so bountiful. The climate of Victoria is world-famous, and its surroundings beautiful.

CHANCES FOR WOMEN IN COLONIAL FIELDS

Interesting Letter Published by Princess Christian—Movement in Aid of Emigration of Women from Britain

(By W. Hamilton Rhodes)

LONDON, May 17.—Princess Christian and other ladies have published an interesting letter on the emigration of women. Her Royal Highness is president of the South African Colonization Society, and the ladies associated with her represent other organizations engaged in promoting the employment or the emigration of women. Their letter announces the formation of an intelligence committee for collecting and supplying information with regard to openings for educated women in the self-governing dominions; and th appeal for funds to carry it on. The question thus raised is interesting from several points of view. It has to do with the excess of women over men, their education, their employment, and the possible field of occupation offered to this class by the younger States of the Empire, in which the sexual balance of the population is on the other side. The preponderance of the female over the male population in this country is a very curious fact, entailing obscure consequences and exercising a subtle influence on society. It is shared in some measure by Germany, France, and other European countries, but not to the same degree. With England the discrepancy is perceptibly increasing; it has been rising since 1851, and reached the highest point yet recorded at the last census, when the females enumerated in England and Wales exceeded the males by over a million. Nor is it altogether explained by the reasons usually set forth. The allowance which must be made for the absence of a considerable number of men on various services abroad and at sea does not account for the rising discrepancy. Nor does emigration, nor the higher mortality of male infants, in itself a most obscure phenomenon. It is of course a primary cause, because every year more males are born than females; but to account for the increasing disproportion other factors are needed. One is the falling birth-rate, which necessarily diminishes the numerical advantage of the male element at birth; and a second appears to be the increasing urbanization of the population, because the higher mortality of male over female infants is more marked in urban than in rural districts.

Whatever the true causes of the movement may be, it appears to be constant and progressive. The emigration of women to countries in which men preponderate naturally suggests itself as a means of redressing the steadily declining balance at home.

There is an active demand for female immigrants of a certain class in most of the Dominions; and a good deal is being done both by public and private effort to organize the supply. The official Emigrants' Information Office issues a special circular every year on the emigration of women, giving information with regard to the demand in the several States, the conditions and cost of getting to them and so on. Private effort is represented by the British Women's Emigration Association and the South African Colonization Society, which especially interests themselves in helping girls to emigrate, in addition to the various other more general organizations which deal with men, women and children alike. But as regards single women, a glance at the official circular suffices to show that the effective demand is almost confined to domestic servants. That does not mean that there are no openings for other classes. The countries of destination naturally lay stress on the kind of immigrant they want most, and make a point of inviting them. On the male side these always are, first and foremost, farmers, and secondly farm laborers, and on the female side domestics, both for town and country. But unfortunately these classes by no means represent the surplus population at home which desires to find occupation in the less crowded areas of Greater Britain. The advance of education has produced a large movement towards occupations of a less menial character and this is particularly noticeable among women. The new intelligence committee aims at helping the great and growing army of educated women, who are capable of earning a living but cannot find the opportunity at home. The appeal put forth on their behalf states that the question of their employment is becoming year by year a more urgent matter. It assumes that the numerical preponderance of women over men is "chiefly marked in the upper strata of society." That may be so, though there is no evidence to prove it. But, whether it be so or not, there is undoubtedly a great surplus of educated women who have no natural domestic occupations, and are highly in excess of the demand offered by the employment market at home.

Is there any place for these women? For many years past opportunities have been expanding for them, both upwards and downwards. Closed professions have been opened—medicine law, the higher teaching and the Civil Service; trades and careers formerly held impossible for gentlewomen, such as the stage, millinery, and dressmaking, have been aristocratized; new careers, such as modern nursing, telephony, and typewriting, have been developed. There are very few things a woman may not do now, and few walks of life she has not invaded yet. It is a melancholy result to find that all the expansion of opportunity leaves women worse off for occupation than ever. The number of educated women employed today is enormously greater than it was half a generation back. Yet still they come. What is to become of them? The ladies who have taken up the question believe that there are openings in the Colonies which might well be utilized by better organization. No doubt there are, and particularly for women with a little capital. The suggestion that women accustomed, and with a practical knowledge of agriculture or gardening, might find good chances is probably sound. Market gardening is a profitable, and as yet little developed, art in the young countries where people used to grow their own vegetables and have been too busy with other things since the towns grew up, to pay much attention to this. Nursing, teaching and clerical work are other openings suggested. But the demand for these and other feminine services exceeds the local supply can only be found out by inquiry; and that is the useful function which the intelligence committee proposes to undertake.

Among the many interesting features that are to be included in the Japan-British Exhibition, at Shepherd's Bush, there will certainly be none that will attract more notice than that which the Queen is permitting to be made from the Alexandra Technical Schools at Sandringham. The display will be made in a beautiful and specially erected stand in the palace occupying the right side of the Court of Honor, and will illustrate comprehensively the varied and artistic handicrafts that are so thoroughly taught in them. It is not by any means the first time that the work of the schools has been shown, as it has been represented annually at the displays of the Home Arts and Industries Association since 1880, and has sometimes included a design, or the mounting of work done by her Majesty herself. At the King's Lynn Art Loan Exhibition and exhibitions of domestic scope, too, an occasional loan has been permitted. In this instance, however, the work will be brought to the notice of far wider circles.

King Alphonso XIII. of Spain loves to journey incognito, and gives his immediate entourage much anxiety by his Haroun-al-Rashid-like exploits. It is now whispered in Paris that the young monarch recently spent a considerable time in Paris under the name of Monsieur Lamy. An enterprising magazine has secured photos of "Mr. Lamy," escorted by a young Spanish noble and two high officers of the Surete, entering a well-known restaurant.

The football season in England came to an end with two or three important questions left undecided until the last minute, the closing games proving very exciting. Aston Villa have had the league championship in safe keeping for a month or two past, but interest in their doings was maintained until the end owing to the fact that they possessed a chance of beating the record for the greatest number of points secured in the season set up by Newcastle United last year. The Villa had only a chance to draw with Liverpool to make their total 54, but they were beaten, and so their points remain at 53, which equals Newcastle's record. Chelsea and Bolton Wanderers go down from the first division to the second next season, and their place will be taken by Manchester City and Oldham Athletic. Chelsea had a chance of escaping relegation by defeating Tottenham Hotspur at Tottenham, but they met with defeat after a tremendous struggle, and so there will be no first league football at Stamford Bridge next season. Manchester City finished up head of the second division and so earned promotion, but if only Hull City had defeated Oldham Athletic instead of being beaten, the Yorkshiremen would have not only gone up but would have finished above Manchester City for the second league championship. As it is, although they tie with Oldham on points, they are below them on goal average, the respective scores being: Oldham 79 for, 39 against; Hull 80 for, 46 against. Derby County would, however, have beaten the pair if they had defeated West Bromwich Albion instead of only managing to draw. With the second league championship won by only a single point, and three clubs tieing for points for second position, the importance of putting on as many goals as possible every match has received striking exemplification.

Mr. W. Piggott left by the steamer Charmer for Vancouver.

BUDGET OF NEWS FROM GAY CAPITAL

Co-Operation in French Agriculture—Romance of an Actress—Unexpected Honor for M. Rosetand

(By A. W. l'Amoureux)

PARIS, May 25.—During the last few days of the legislature a law was voted which, though it attracted little attention, is of a very great importance, marking, as it does the final stage in the development of French agricultural credit.

The principle of co-operation has, perhaps, been more perfectly understood by French agriculturists than by any other class of society, and from the Middle Ages they have realized the importance of forming co-operative associations. The work, however, of organizing that credit, which is particularly important to those who live on the produce of the soil, may be said to begin with the law of 1894, relative to societies of agricultural credit, authorizing the formation of such association with the purpose "of facilitating and guaranteeing the operations connected with agricultural production."

In 1899 these societies were provided with definite resources. On the occasion of the renewal of the privilege of the Bank of France it was stipulated that the bank should make to the state an advance of $8,000,000 free of interest, and that this sum, together with a yearly royalty due to the treasury, should be advanced free of interest to the societies of agricultural credit instituted for that purpose. These banks were authorized to give short-term loans to individual members of agricultural societies, and several years later to grant one-term loans to the agricultural co-operative societies for not more than twenty-five years. The present law completes the organization by authorising long-term loans to individuals to facilitate the acquisition, filling up, and improvement of small agricultural holdings.

The whole of this legislation must be taken in connection with the serious and successful effort to encourage and protect small holdings, which is based on the laws granting loans on specially favorable conditions to those anxious to buy small properties or cheap houses, and constituting what is known as "le homestead," that is to say, the right of the head of the family to declare a house of a value not exceeding $1,600 as a "bien de famille," which thereby ceases to be liable to seizure under any circumstances.

M. Lourties, in his report on the present law, remarks that never has it been more necessary to consolidate small rural holdings, and thus to check the exodus from the country to the town, from which French agriculture has suffered so cruelly." Moreover, this extension of loan facilities is particularly opportune at a moment when so many small farmers have suffered very serious loss from the disastrous floods.

Under the new law the local agricultural banks may advance loans not exceeding $1,600 for various agricultural requirements, such as the reconstruction of a farm building or the purchase of a field for a period not exceeding fifteen years. The local organization has shown itself in the past so elastic and so effective that it has been considered unnecessary to introduce into the law very strict regulations or detailed arrangements, which would necessarily ignore varying local conditions. Thus, no hard and fast rate of interest is laid down, and the local banks will be left with a very free hand as to the liberal extension of the provisions of the law. A credit account will be opened in the name of the borrower on the security of a mortgage, and in every case special care will be taken to advance the money in instalments in proportion to the requirements of the moment, the work which the loan is granted proceeds. Special precautions are taken to ensure that good security is given.

Some idea of the importance of this organization, which combines with co-operative effort and State aid, may be gathered from the following statistics given in M. Lourties' report. There are at present 95 district banks and 3,000 local banks, with 140,000 members, and a capital of nearly $10,000,000, of which $7,000,000 is due to the advances of the State. Their reserve funds amount to over $500,000, and the loans issued since 1900 amount to over $90,000,000.

Mdlle. Juliette Thaldy now holds almost viceregal throne. Six months ago she was an unknown young actress. The other day she was quietly married to M. Meriaud-Fonty, Governor of French West Africa. The story of her engagement and courtship was rapid and dramatic. Last September a company in which she was touring was homeward bound from South America. At Rio de Janeiro the manager decided to give one performance at Dakar, on the coast of West Africa, where the ship called for twelve hours, and he cabled to that effect. The boat was due at six p. m., and the performance was announced for eight. A storm delayed the vessel several hours, and she stood off Dakar at midnight. "No matter," says the manager. "At the end of the performance." Blacks rowed the company off in canoes ashore in the dead of night, and towards one o'clock the performance was ready to begin.

"Where are the spectators?" he asked. "Then wake them up, said the manager, and he was obeyed. "Where is the Governor?" "In bed, too! Then wake him also," and awakened he was. By 2 a. m. the audience were in the theatre, rubbing their eyes, the Governor among them.

Before the curtain rose the governor gallantly paid his respects to the countrywomen behind the scenes, entered the dressingroom of the leading lady, and, the latter relates, "stood transfixed." He had beheld in a corner of the room Mdlle. Thaldy, a young colleague of the leading lady, and it had been the coup de foudre. Henceforth he would love only her till death did them part. He never took his eyes off her during the performance. At the close he entertained the company at supper in his home towards 6 p. m., and at 8 he accompanied them on board to bid good-by to the lady who should be his wife or he would die single. A month or so later he obtained leave, come to Paris, married the lady, who had accepted him by letter, and took his bride back to Dakar, where she now reigns with him over French West Africa.

M. Edmond Rostand has received an unexpected reward for "Chantecler." The French Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has conferred upon him its Grand Diploma of Merit in recognition of his having written a play about cocks and hens and other birds and beasts, recalling in the letter announcing the award that it had paid a similar honor to another poet before him, Lamartine M. Rostand, accepting the distinction with gratitude, feels flattered and touched at the mark of friendliness which seems to be extended to him by all those humble and good dumb brothers which the Society, to its infinite credit protects. I have always loved animals passionately, and I am prouder of having never once given one pain than of having once made some of them talk."

A mysterious tragedy in a taxi-cab is reported from Pacy-sur-Eure, a chauffeur and a young woman, with bullet wounds in their heads, being both found inside the car, which had been standing a whole day by the roadside. A carter passed the automobile at five o'clock in the morning on his way to work. It was then standing on one side of the road, and he paid little attention to it. In the evening, as he was going home, he was surprised to see it still at the same place. He told the gendarmes, who proceeded to the spot, and found two bodies inside. The young woman had long been dead, but the chauffeur, though he had been shot twice in the head, was still breathing. He was taken at once to the hospital, but there is no hope of saving his life.

It was then learned that the couple had come to Pacy-sur-Eure the evening before, and had been at a cafe, where they took a drink. They drove away soon afterwards, and there was nothing to indicate any desperate resolution on their part. It is supposed that shortly after leaving Pacy they put an end to their lives. Before doing so, however, the chauffeur thought of other motorists, and, to prevent possible collision at night, he took the trouble to station the automobile in which they were to commit suicide well on one side of the road. A card revealed his name and the identity of the young woman. The chauffeur was well known in a suburban resort. He was married, but, it is alleged, had been separated from his wife and was living with the young woman found dead in the car beside him. He had purchased the automobile partly by instalments, but had been unable to pay it off entirely, and was threatened with legal proceedings.

TELEPHONES SHOW CITY'S PROGRESS

Greatly Increased Number in Business District Proves that Victoria "Is" Forging Ahead

As another attestation to the rapid growth of Victoria at the present time, there stands the large increase in the number of telephones in use throughout the city. The British Columbia Telephone Co. have just issued their new directory for May. The increase in the number of names contained in this edition, as compared with the last one which was issued in February is particularly gratifying, especially if this can be taken as any criterion in regard to increase of population. Not only is this true of Victoria, but also of the other points on the island served by the company's lines.

The present directory contains a total of 3,460 names, while the one issued in February last only had 3,280 names as it total. This shows an increase of 180 new subscribers during the three months. Between the time when the book was sent to press and the time when it was completed there have been about twenty new phones added, bringing the increase up to about the 200 mark.

One of the most notable features of this large increase, is the fact that about fifty more of this number, the number of phones, have been installed in the down town district, in either new offices which have just opened up or in some of the established firms, which require more telephone service on account of their increase in business. This is one of the most striking evidences of the business activity, which is affecting all lines of business in the city. As one of the officials of the company remarked yesterday and he is competent, "If there is any advance in business activity in the city, we are one of the first to feel the effect. And we have felt it."

The officials of the company are, at the present time, busily engaged in perfecting plans for the extension of the service, both outlying districts as well as urban. In a couple of months time, these plans will be announced, which will embrace a number of improvements to the present service as well as new extensions.

For the most part the company has abandoned the old system of stringing single wires on the poles within the city. From now on, for general purposes, the large cables will be used in the overhead work, as by experience, this is found in most cases to be as cheap as the other system, and it has proved to be much more satisfactory.

At the present time the company is engaged in the completion of its extensions in North and South Saanich. It is expected that within two, or at least three months time this work will be finished, when these two districts will be furnished with a service, carrying a complete exchange with all lines.

C.P.R. STEAMERS HAD LARGE COMPLEMENTS

The C. P. R. steamers handled large crowds on the holiday, and there were no less than five steamers out from the C. P. R. dock for Vancouver, taking home parts of the returning visitors on Tuesday night. The Princess Charlotte brought in 1,500 from Vancouver, and the Princess Victoria took as many back, leaving at 6.30 p.m. At 11 p.m. the steamer Princess May sailed with another complement, and at midnight the steamer Princess Charlotte left with hundreds, while the Charmer, sailing at 1 a.m. took many and the Queen City, leaving earlier, also took home its quota.

Stabbing Affray at Michel

A telegram from Chief Constable Arthur Sampson, of Fernie, to the Attorney-General's Department yesterday, states that "J. Armstrong is reported to have been stabbed at Michel by Vera Holmes, who is under arrest. Armstrong's condition is critical."

Harry Routhier, a well-known resident of the Nicola District, was the victim of a fatal accident on the 13th inst., which has just been officially reported to the provincial authorities by the district coroner. As disclosed by testimony offered at the inquest, Routhier was killed by the overturning of a steam hoist while engaged in unloading steel castings on the siding at Nicomen station. The jury found that the rail on that side of the track on which the castings were unloaded was from two to four inches lower than the opposite rail. Whether or not this was the cause of the accident the jurors declined to say.

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613 Pandora street

SORE FEET AND CHAFED PLACES

"Zam-Buk" is best for chafed places, sore feet, or inflamed patches, caused by friction. For babies' sensitive skins it is especially adapted, because it is of purely herbal composition. Don't apply to the delicate skin of your children, either for cuts, sores or skin diseases, the crude salves made up from rancid animal oils and fats, with mineral coloring and scented matter to hide their unpleasant appearance and odor! Remember that whatever gets into the pores, gets into the blood. Stick to nature, and pure natural products. Zam-Buk is nature's own healer, and is, therefore, not only superior in purity, but also in strength. Cures where other things fail. Use it, also, for piles, festering sores, varicose ulcers, cuts, burns, and every-day injuries. Every home needs it.

PHENOMENAL IS ITS CON

Conditions in Interior o ince Marked by Pr Prosperity and Develo Says Minister or Wor

"Progress, prosperity and ment are the three words wh describe the phenomenal c prevailing throughout the says Hon. Thomas Taylor, mi Public Works, in summing up pressions derived during his tour extending east as far Crow's Nest Pass district Kootenay and Golden on the m of the C. P. R., which but recently returned. The i cial inspection made in the c the extended tour were of Vancouver court house and the famed Marine drive in Poin municipality. The department ing to Mr. Taylor, will expend $100,000 this year, principally building, in that rapidly grow burban section. Mr. Taylor that the Marine drive will b pleted this Autumn, when the way on the north arm of the will be connected with the road.

"It will be the finest drive the city," he proudly declared

The Main Trunk Highwa

"Within a few months it w be possible to ride or drive fro couver by a main trunk high the eastern boundary of the at the summit of the Rockies Crow's Nest district. Three g now being rushed to completio are between Creston and Mich Elko and Morrissey and Mich the summit. It will soon be po enjoy an auto trip over 750 Mr. Taylor explained.

Since entering the governme Taylor has made it a point every district in the province der to keep in touch with th gress of improvements being out by his department and quire into needs.

On the Recent Tour.

Visits were first paid to Merr Nicola in the Nicola valley. crches submerging the roads pelled the Minister to send abandon a tour through the fl meen. Proceeding to Kamlo was called on by Mayor Ro and the Board of Trade in re various matters. The bridges the Thompson River were exa Mr. Taylor promised that one o would be renewed during the year.

At Golden several public were examined. There he everyone looking forward s to the early commencement o struction on the Kootenay Centr tending south to the Crow' branch. The region it will op is spoken of as a veritable pa adapted for ranching and fruit ing. Then the minister return Revelstoke and inspected the bridge across the Columbia Riv cently completed at a cost of $100,000. With a local deputati took up the question of the site courthouse which will be built year. At Revelstoke the minister is also aiding in the erection of school building to cost $50,000.

"I was much struck with the areas of land cleared and place der fruit cultivation in Reve and Vicinity. The old theory fruit could not be grown in the ley has been completely exploded ples and pears thrive amazingly and strawberries attain a size quality unsurpassed in any other of the province," observed the m rer.

Wanted—A Wagon Road.

A deputation from the boar trade enumerated various public provements that were deemed u notably the building of a wagon around Death Rapids, on the Columbia, forty-five miles Revelstoke. It is proposed in junction with the steamboat se to the rapids to place another st on the upper reaches of the and operate it as far as Canoe R a trionatary, thus affording direct munication with the Grand Trunk cific at Tete Jaune Cache. The w road request is likely to receive f able consideration, as Mr. Tayl an enthusiast about opening up vast country lying north of his city.

The minister was much impre with the rapid growth and pro of Nelson since his last visit a ago. Many new brick and s stores, and beautiful residences been erected. Notable sewer build have been erected by the Royal B of Canada and the Y. M. C. A. tram company is to inaugurate a vice shortly, and one of the big is under discussion during the minis ial visit was the annexation of thriving suburb of Fairview.

The next point visited was Sa the supply point for the Sheep C mines. Mr. Taylor confirmed prev reports about the progress of camp. About a dozen properties being developed. The talk of camp is the vast ore reserves b re-opened up in the Nugget mine was pleased to learn that his friends, William Maher and Monahan had sold their Bay group to an American syndicate $220,000. Forest fires were ragin the vicinity. Mr. Teatzell, gov ment agent, who was accompan the minister, took charge of op tions and in a day or two checked progress of the flames.

A 12 company with Mr. James S field, the member for Ymir, the C son district visited. It impre Mr. Taylor as favorably as any visited on the entire extensive to

Fruits of the Kootenay

"The valley of the Kootenay R is fast becoming one of the g fruitgrowing sections of British lumbia" said he. "Thousands of a have been planted in orchards attention is also given to small fr which thrive amazingly well. One tier, a Mr. Swanson, had just pla 6,000 trees, 3,500 being apple and remainder plums and cherries. found that there had been no dam by frost. The country looked per The tendency is to cut up the l into ten-acre tracts. I feel confi that the valley is capable of supp ing a population of 5,000 people. M settlers of a splendid type are com